

For Governor  Counties	Murrah	Chambers	Scattering	For Lieutenant Governor	Stockdale	Darden	Gentry	Kitrell
Tarrant .....	274	127	32		239	56	55	18
Titus .....	25	286	10		89	200	11	4
Travis .....	342	363	4		101	443	42	55
Trinity .....	98	67	.....		30	3	5	125
Tyler .....	149	45	.....		14	3	1	158
Upshur .....	129	144	176		212	72	52	36
Uvalde .....	26	9	.....		28	9	.....	.....
Van Zandt .....	70	12	40		93	6	5	5
Victoria .....	164	29	.....		28	152	8	7
Walker .....	243	159	.....		73	8	6	307
Washington .....	414	318	.....		372	134	63	116
Webb .....	185	.....	.....		185	.....	1	.....
Wharton .....	121	8	.....		55	45	4	21
Williamson .....	116	241	.....		81	113	11	43
Wilson .....	70	30	.....		53	38	.....	5
Wise .....	26	162	3		22	129	2	.....
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Young .....	24	18	13		44	.....	.....	.....
Zapata .....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .....	17,511	12,455	1,079		11,152	8,083	4,490	4,163
INFORMAL								
Angelina .....	53	104	.....		36	12	27	57
Jack .....	14	49	.....		7	.....	70	.....
Mason .....	19	75	.....		66	19	.....	.....
Smith .....	168	212	341		463	79	30	69
Wood .....	151	108	70		204	21	8	27
Total .....	405	548	411		776	131	135	153
GRAND								
TOTAL .....	17,916	13,003	1,490		11,928	8,214	4,625	4,216

P. Murrah having received the highest number of votes for Governor and F. S. Stockdale for Lieutenant Governor they were severally declared by the Speaker of the House elected for two years.

The Senate then returned to their Chamber when an adjournment was moved and carried until 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Senate Chamber, November 5, 1863  
10 o'clock A. M.

Senate met, roll called quorum present. The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

Mr. Harcourt presented the credentials of John A. Haskell, Senator-elect from the 27th Senatorial District who came forward and took the oath of office and his seat.

Mr. Beasley, chairman of committee on arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, made the following report:

"The Joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect on the 5th instant beg leave to report that the inauguration shall take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock A. M.; that the two branches of the Legislature shall meet in the House at a quarter before eleven, the Speaker of the House in the chair and the President of the Senate on his right; that the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court with the Attorney General shall occupy seats on the platform before the Speaker's chair; that the heads of departments shall occupy seats on the left of the platform; that the Senators shall occupy seats on either side of the aisle of the House and the Representatives as near as practicable to the Speaker's chair; that the ladies shall occupy seats within the bar of the House; and that the citizens shall occupy seats within the bar and in the galleries. The retiring Governor, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect with the Committee will enter the House at 11 o'clock and be seated. The retiring Governor and Governor Elect on the right of the Speaker's chair and the Lieutenant Governor on the left. Prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate, after which the retiring Governor and Lieutenant Governor will deliver their valedictories and immediately after the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect will have the oath of office administered to them by the Chief Justice."

Mr. Weatherford introduced a bill to grant lands to the soldiers of Texas in the present war with the United States. Read 1st and 2nd times and referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Honorable W. C. Wilson, Senator elect from the 19th Senatorial District, came forward, took the oath of office and his seat.

Mr. Maxey introduced a bill for the relief of A. J. Vaughn. Read 1st and 2nd times and referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. Quayle offered the following resolution: "**Resolved** (the House concurring) that a Joint Committee of five from the Senate and a proportional number from the House be raised for the purpose of taking into consideration matters pertaining to frontier protection." Adopted.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a joint resolution concerning

the transportation of persons suspected of disloyalty and treason. Read 1st time. A suspension of the rule was moved and lost.

The Senate then took recess of ten minutes preparatory to the ceremonies attending the inauguration.

The recess having expired and the Senate having been called to order, Mr. Burney offered the following: "**Resolved** that the Committee on Public Printing be instructed for the printing of 2,000 copies of the Governor's message for the use of the Senate."

Mr. Ford moved to strike out "Two" and insert "one."

Mr. Mitchell moved to strike out "two thousand" and insert "five hundred."

Mr. Ford offered as a substitute for the proposed amendments and the resolution: "**Resolved** that the Committee on Public Printing be instructed to ascertain the cost of printing 2,000 copies of the Governor's message and report to the Senate." Adopted as a substitute. The resolution was then adopted.

A message from the House announced the passage of a bill making an appropriation of 10,000 dollars to defray the contingent expenses of the 10th Legislature. Read 1st time. Rule suspended, read 2nd time. Mr. Quayle moved to amend by inserting "in Confederate Treasury Notes." Adopted. Rule suspended, bill read 3rd time and passed.

The Senate again took recess of ten minutes, which time having expired, it was called to order and repaired to the Representative Hall.

### IN JOINT SESSION

Roll called, quorum present, prayer by the chaplain.

His Excellency Governor Lubbock then delivered his valedictory address:<sup>9</sup>

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,  
Ladies, and you, my Fellow Citizens:

Two years ago, called by the partiality and suffrages of the people of Texas, I upon this stand and in this building in presence of Almighty God, assumed to discharge the important duties incumbent on me as the Chief Executive of the noble, chivalrous, and patriotic State of Texas.

In accordance with their mandates, and in obedience to the Constitution and Laws I am here today to surrender

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., 252-258.

those trusts into the hands of the people and of the distinguished Citizen who is entitled to assume them. In this crisis we may esteem ourselves fortunate in being thus peaceably permitted to assemble and witness our State Government pursuing its usual functions without the fear of interruption from the Abolition Despot and his Hessian soldiery.

On that occasion I swore to "faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Governor according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, and also to the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America, so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of that Confederacy."

In strict compliance with that obligation, I have studiously endeavored to discharge every duty incumbent on me—that I have acted faithfully and impartially, I know full well. In the troublous times that have encompassed us since my elevation to office I would scarce hope to conduct the affairs of a State like ours so extensive in territory, so diversified in interests, with an exposed frontier extending from Red River to the Rio Grande, with such skill and ability as to give universal and entire satisfaction.

While I have earnestly sought to discharge all the duties imposed on me as the Chief Magistrate of the State, I most freely admit that the great war in which we are involved has engaged the most of my attention and energy. On entering upon the duties of my office, I was fully impressed with the many responsibilities I was assuming. I felt satisfied the war would be prosecuted by our enemies with all the fiendish barbarity they have shown themselves so capable of inflicting upon a people so superior to them in all that constitutes manliness, virtue and chivalry. I was convinced that no means would be left untried to reduce the people of the Southern States to the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their Yankee taskmasters, and that failing in all else, they would seek finally to raise a servile war in our midst with the hope of ultimately subjugating or annihilating us. I have not been mistaken; and if today every city, town, village and farm yard is not red with the blood of our women and children shed by our servile population, it is not because our more than savage and despicable foes have not desired and at-

tempted to accomplish it. The evidence of this their hellish design they have themselves unblushingly proclaimed to an indignant world.

The skill and bravery of our Generals, the energy and heroism of our men have thus far, baffled the fiendish purpose. Today our cause looks brighter than it has for many months past. In every attempt of the enemy to penetrate our State, he has been signally repulsed. The invincible Army of Rosencranz, as vauntingly termed by a boastful press, has met with a disgraceful and disastrous overthrow while the Army of Meade is reduced to a painful defensive for the protection of the Northern Capital. Our gallant little corps in Louisiana chiefly composed of Texans, harrasses him continually. Charleston "the Doomed City" still defiantly answers the thunder of his guns peal for peal, her citizens evincing a determination to bury themselves in her ruins rather than yield. Our Armies everywhere are strong, in excellent condition, well fed and clothed. We are daily improving in the production of supplies at home for the use of our people and Army; munitions of war in abundance are being manufactured within the Confederacy; our people are daily rising equal to the emergency of the times and becoming more self-reliant and defiant. A spirit of resistance is seizing hold of the very young and old that will ultimately place every man able to bear arms into the service of the country. They are schooling themselves to believe that nothing can be valuable to them or be worth living for unless our independence is secured. The noble women, too, of our country, are ever in advance of the men. They are imbued with the conviction that subjugation would leave them the slaves of the most miserable and cowardly taskmasters—that they would be forced into association with a people whom, from their cowardly and brutal atrocities, they have learned to hate and despise.

Hence they are prepared to make every sacrifice on the altar of freedom—thence it is that their wealth is freely lavished—that we find them in the cities and towns as well as by the roadside ministering with tender and devoted care and assiduity to the necessities of the sick and wounded soldier—that we behold them morning, noon, and night sewing, knitting, weaving and spinning for the "brave soldier boys"—finally they give up to their struggling country

their fathers, husbands, brothers, sons and lovers, preferring to be orphans, widowed and brotherless to seeing their country overrun and reduced by a people so demoralized, infidel and barbarous as the Northern foes. With such determination animating our people we have nothing to fear. I presume that most men of the South feel as I do. I knew that secession was a necessity forced upon the South, that her freedom might be preserved; and in assisting to bring about that measure, I felt that, as a good and true man, I from that day belonged to my country; that whatever adversities might follow that step, as an honest man and a patriot, I should bear them without a murmur—that all I possessed of ability, energy, time, property, aye, life itself, all belonged to the country, and when called for must be laid upon the altar of freedom. I resolved that whilst this war lasted, all private enterprise should be abandoned and that it would be a fraud upon the people, and a crime against our sacred cause to neglect public duties in the pursuit of private aggrandizement.

I believe there are many who did not vote for secession who came to the same conclusion as soon as that remedy was adopted—they have entered the Army and done most gallant service and thousands of this class have sealed their devotion to this country with their blood.

It is the sacred duty of all, without regard to their form or position, to rally around the standards of their country. If there be any in our midst who yet entertain the most distant idea that the old Government can ever be reestablished, or who feel the least sympathy with our enemies, in God's name I say, let them depart from among us, and take up their abode with their abolition brothers in crime and infamy, the fit associates of their former slaves! Such characters among us are a bane, a pest, a living insult to our noble women—they prey upon our substance and await only for a favorable opportunity to betray us.

My heart's desire is to see every man and woman in the land rise up to the magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged. I wish them all to feel that requires their individual aid—their ceaseless aid—to insure success. I want those at home and who, from any cause are kept out of the Army, to be impressed with the conviction that it is their duty to leave nothing undone to sustain our men in the field, and to see that they are furnished with every

thing necessary for their efficiency and comfort. I want them to see that the families of those in service are well cared and provided for. The families of our heroic defenders should be treated as the children of those at home and no cause should be given their natural supporters to feel that they are neglected. Do this and our brave men will battle on to the last. We must bear in mind that our army is not composed of mercenaries, that it is not an army of imported Hessians; but that, as I have said on former occasions, they constitute a vast majority of our best, patriotic and chivalrous citizens—men who could not be kept from home a day after a discharge should be granted them—men who would rush to their families, properties and friends—these are the men who fill the ranks of our Armies. I am not afraid of a force thus constituted—they will neither *permit* an enemy to overrun and subdue us, if properly sustained, nor will they tyrannize over, or abuse their own people, their own kith and kin. They are an army of citizen-soldiers, who flew to arms to maintain, not to suppress the liberties of the Confederacy.

I am well aware there are those and some of them good and sensible men, who believe that during my administration I have been too much disposed to favor the army and the military authorities and they have objected to some of the measures recommended by me for sustaining the army and the families of those in service. I give to those persons every credit for honesty of purpose, conscientiousness, etc. I claim the same myself. As I have said before I have long since risen up to the magnitude of the contest in which we are involved. I believe that War, War, War! should be our all absorbing business until we have conquered our independence; and while I would confine myself and wish to see all in authority keep themselves within the limits of the Constitution, I would have Legislators, Governors, Judges and people feel that it is imperative on them to make laws and execute them, whereby that Constitution, our property, our freedom, will be preserved.

I have felt that it was no time “to fiddle while Rome was burning.” I have felt that it was no time to be over punctilious, letting the cause of the country perhaps suffer whilst discussing points of military usage or etiquette.

When I entered upon the discharge of my duties, I determined to cherish, foster and aid the Confederate Gov-

ernment in the prosecution of this war in every way I could legitimately. I knew the people desired it—the Legislature so indicated. I resolved that it should never be said that I held back men or means as long as I could control and furnish either in aid of the war. I am proud of the conviction, that during my administration, I have furnished more men than have been called for. In doing so, I have pursued but one policy. I determined at the outset I would keep on foot no State Army if it could be avoided with safety to the country. Time has demonstrated its wisdom. Persons may differ with me on this point, but it is certain that, had I not exactly pursued this course in transferring the men as rapidly as organized to Confederate service, to-day our State debt would have been increased millions of dollars, without conferring any substantial benefit, but burdening our citizens with heavy and increased taxation.

Texas may well be proud of the number of men she has furnished to carry on this struggle. She has cause, too, to congratulate herself on the mighty resources within her reach.

We have many more men that we could furnish. We have thousands of good old patriots and boys now organizing over the State who, if the time **must** come, will cause the Yankee invader to rue the day he polluted our soil with his hostile tread.

Texas in this war had a warlike name to sustain. When numbering about 25,000 souls she wrung her independence from a nation whose population was 7,000,000; and then, as now, the European world enlisted against her in consequence of the slavery clause in her Constitution. Her sons fought most valiantly in the Mexican war. Much was expected of her in this struggle for Southern independence—thank God she has not disappointed the most sanguine expectations of her own people, or those of her sister States! I will recollect that in addressing the people of New Orleans, at Odd Fellows Hall, urging the secession of the State of Louisiana, I pledged my honor that Texas would secede and should coercion be attempted she would in a short time furnish 25,000 good fighting men to meet the army of Lincoln. An old Texan who heard my speech remarked that I had overrated our strength and counted without my host. Who was right, he or I? Texas has

furnished in this war 10,000; she will furnish many thousands more.

Gentlemen of the Legislature: The people will look to you for passage of such laws as will secure to them the greatest good. They will expect you to aid in carrying on this war, and to provide the means for sustaining the State Government. This I know you will do. Let me urge upon you to place every man at home into military service; to do away with all exemptions and the power to furnish substitutes under the militia laws, and pass a joint resolution requesting Congress to do the same thing.

Pass a law punishing desertion most severely, and those encouraging desertion or harboring deserters; suppress distilleries, one of the greatest curses now in the State; force all aliens to serve in her defense or to leave the country; punish all disloyal men; confiscate the property of all who leave the Country to avoid participating in the present struggle and deny them the privilege of ever returning. Limit the rates of profits on merchandise and the price of articles of prime necessity; impress the goods of extortioners, monopolizers, and engrossers when needed for public purposes, and the support of soldiers' families. Do these things and a few more of the same character and you will be received with opened arms by the army and the good and true men of the country.

Ladies! It is a work of supererogation on my part to say one word to you on the subject of your duties in this war. You have, upon all and every occasion, by your zeal, devotion and assiduity, evinced your patriotic determination to stand by the Country. I know you will continue to do so. Charity, humanity, affection and love, are the prominent characteristics of female character. See that you bestow not either unworthily. Continue to frown upon the man who, in this great emergency, is wanting in patriotism. You must treat with scorn and contempt, even though he be your relative or suitor, he who now, in our day of peril, shirks the service of his country. You must practice economy in your households; banish superfluities and luxuries while the war continues. Continue as you have so nobly heretofore done, to encourage the war, to nurse the sick and wounded, to yield those most dear to your Country's cause; and finally should you hear any of our men complain that the range of their guns or the blades of their swords

are too short to compete with those of the enemy, say to them in the language of the Spartan mother, "Shorten your distance!" By so acting, your influence will cause every man possessed of the least spark of pride and honor, to seek the enemy before he reaches your door, and save you from the horrible scenes enacted by our brutal foe whenever he has succeeded in occupying our territory.

Fellow Citizens! Much depends upon your action! Let me urge upon you one and all in addition to the many vows you have already taken, to stand by your Country, that you today renew them. Let each and everyone within the sound of my voice regard this war as his own. Regard your time, your means, your life, **all** as the property of the great cause in which we are engaged. Resolve never to be satisfied unless you are doing something to aid in rolling on the tide of revolution until our enemies are submerged. Let us set an example of patriotism to those around us, losing no opportunity of benefiting and encouraging those who are in the field battling for our cause. Let us try by example to bring back the erring brother who falters in this time of his country's peril. At the same time let us treat as enemies the miserable extortioner, the deprecator of our currency and the disloyal. Those who are not with us are against us! In a word, let us live only for our country until our enemies are forced to acknowledge us as a free and independent people.

In conclusion permit me to say, that in surrendering the trusts confided to me by the people, I can do no less than publicly acknowledge the gratification I have experienced in being so honored. To those who have supported and sustained me, I feel under lasting obligations; and I say to them with confidence, that I know of no reason that they should regret having done so. I believe my record as an officer will in the main be sustained and appreciated by the masses of the State.

To those who have seen proper to differ with me, I can only say, it was their privilege. They will in time do me ample justice.

In severing my intercourse with those around me at the Capitol, I do so with many pangs of regret. I have been most ably and zealously assisted by those with whom I have been called to act in concert. From every officer and employee of the Government, I have received marks of atten-

tion and kindness. I also bear cheerful testimony to the business capacity and industry of the various State officers and employees. Although they have been in receipt of a much depreciated currency, totally inadequate to a proper support of themselves and families, they have performed their several duties with alacrity and without a murmur.

Although I experience no regret in retiring from a position so full of responsibility and anxiety again to enter the walks of private life, I can but admit that I do regret to give up the many pleasant associations connected with my temporary sojourn at the Capitol. With all the cares and responsibilities resting upon me, my time has been agreeably spent. Kindness has never been more universally extended in any place or in any community, than has been bestowed upon me and mine by the people of Austin, so long as memory lasts, the friendships, attachments, and associations formed here will cling to me and mine with pride and pleasure and in my future life I shall endeavor so to carry myself in whatever position I may be placed, as never to forfeit the friendship and esteem of those who have so confided in and treated me.

I retire from office with more of substantial benefit than even the approving smiles of my constituents could confer. I retire with the consciousness of having faithfully, honestly and impartially discharged my duties.

I leave my present position with the determination to continue in the service of my country until her victorious banners shall wave in triumph over her enemies, her independence be acknowledged, and the song of peace and serenity be again heard in the land.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, ladies, and you my fellow citizens, I thank you for your patient and kind attention. May God smile upon and bless you all. May each and everyone of you feel as I do that our country needs you in this mighty struggle, and that to her cause you will devote yourselves until her freedom is secured.

F. R. Lubbock

Honorable P. Murrah, Governor Elect, came forward and took the oath of office, the same having been administered by Honorable R. T. Wheeler, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He then delivered his inaugural address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,  
Ladies and you, my Fellow Citizens:<sup>10</sup>

I have been chosen by the people of Texas chief executive of the State for the next two years. The office of Chief Magistracy of a great, sovereign State like Texas is at all times one of great importance and responsibility; but now when war is waged upon our common country, and danger threatens the State upon every hand, and when so many grave questions of policy are to be met, its importance and responsibilities are greatly magnified.

I fully appreciate the fact that a majority of the suffrages of the people have been cast for me at a time when all that is sacred to us is involved in the issue of a war of such magnitude, and of such virulence in character and when the perilous condition of the country requires of the Executive so much discretion, watchfulness, soundness of judgment, and firmness in the discharge of the duties of his office.

I most sincerely thank the people for the distinguished honor conferred upon me, and for their manifestation of confidence under circumstances so marked and significant; while I distrust my ability and my experience in public affairs, I can promise, without reservation, a will and a determination to discharge the duties of this high trust with a firm hand, and as nearly as I can in accordance with the wants of the State.

I indulge in the hope that a zealous devotion to the great interests of the State in these times of peril will plead, not unsuccessfully, and excuse for my shortcomings and want of wisdom in this high position, and that a generous constituency will be slow to desert or abandon a public servant faithfully laboring for the public good.

If statesmanship and ability—the power to distinguish and the disposition to observe the true character of our political system—be essential qualifications in the officials of the Confederacy, they can be no less so in the officials of the state government. Texas in allying herself to the other states of the South for general purposes, and for the common weal surrendered not her sovereignty, or the complete control over matters of local concern; and it follows, as a matter of course, that a wise and judicious administration of the affairs pertaining to the local, can be of no less

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<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, No. 280, 1863-1865, pp. 1-7.

importance to the welfare of the people, than the proper administration of affairs pertaining to the general authority. A full appreciation of this simple fact and a rigid observance of its practice will have no little influence in producing sober and correct views as to the scope and object of the Confederate authority, and in modifying tendencies to partisan organizations and partisan strife, founded alone upon differences of opinion as to the extent and object of that authority.

But the responsibilities of position, in a government like ours, and especially at a time like this, when the services of all are needed, should not deter the Citizen, through timid apprehensions of evil consequences to himself, when called by the voice of his country, from yielding his services to it. The life of the state is threatened, its welfare being at all times an object near the heart of the patriot—and all selfishness and merely personal consideration should be banished, and the Citizen in private life, and in public station, should be guided alone by the most exalted patriotism, discarding from every act and utterance having reference to public affairs, all baser motives.

We are struggling through the perils of bloody fields for the preservation of the institutions inherited from a glorious ancestry, and it surely behooves us to heed their voice, to be instructed by their experience, and to study well the condition and means by which they are not only to be maintained by the sword, but perpetuated and wisely administered. For the machinery of government of all machinery is most intricate and most difficult of adjustment and management; the science of government, of all sciences, has claimed from mankind the greatest share of their attention, and yet has secured from them the least uniformity of opinion as to its true mission, and as to the principles which should be embraced in a perfect system.

Though the builders were master builders, the complicated and refined character of our political system, together with the absence of experience and precedents as guides, gave rise from its very origin, to most serious and delicate questions in the adjustment of state and federal authority—questions often involving the most bitter party strifes, and most alarming excitements in the public mind, bringing at an early day to the minds of the original fram-

ers, grave apprehension of the long duration of the workmanship of their hands.

Our bleeding and struggling country warns the people of the dangers of holding to the differences of opinion vital in their character, as to the true nature of the government of their own formation, and of yielding themselves up blindly to partisan organizations and partisan strifes for the purpose of building up theories at variance with the government, as written and ordained. Instructed by experience and guided by the lights of the past, it is hoped and believed that if we are true to ourselves, we may escape such dangers for the future, and from the beginning of our new political career, not only understand, but put in practice the government according to its true theory.

The objects and the ends of the State and Confederate governments are so distinct, the powers to be employed by them so well distinguished and defined, that it becomes a matter of wonder how they can be involved in confusion and uncertainty.

The strength and beauty of a Federal system of government, its value and completeness as a government, its harmonious and energetic action, absolutely require in both the general and local authorities, a rigid observance of the boundaries of power lying between them and marking out their appropriate spheres of action.

This simple **rule** forbids alike the usurpation of authority upon the part of the general government, the infringement upon local authority, and the denial on part of the State to the general government the exercise of authority clearly granted in the Constitution. These observations are not deemed out of place here, for the reason that the extraordinary events daily transpiring in our country, together with the universal demands of this war upon its energies and resources, are trying both strength and character of the State and Confederate organizations—the extent of their authority, respectively, bringing into action large class of powers, which in ordinary times, and especially in times of peace, lie dormant and unobserved in the organism of a complicated political system.

A distinction will of course be observed by every intelligent and just minded man, at a time when necessity forces upon the government the employment of so many agents for so many varied purposes, between deliberate acts on

the part of the governments at variance with the Constitution and mere irregularities in the exercise or execution of authority on the part of officials, which may be promptly arrested and corrected by appeals to the proper tribunals.

To make such irregularities the foundations for factions and organized opposition to the government would be at all times unjust and unwise, but in times like these madness and folly.

It is not apprehended by me that the Confederate government will either inaugurate or persevere in a line of policy that will touch the sovereignty of the States—infringe upon the rights and privileges of the citizen, violate the compact between these States, or fail to rebuke and punish usurpations of authority upon the part of officials when properly brought to its attention. Its disposition is conceived to be the reverse of this, and it is believed that the State and Confederate authorities, not only may but should, in their own organism, work harmoniously together in uniting and directing the energies of the country in this deadly conflict for freedom and humanity.

For while this contest shall continue for national existence, our main business must be war. To its demands all other considerations must yield, just as a man yields all else for the preservation of his life. The destiny of Texas for weal or for woe, and by her own volition, is connected with that of the Southern Confederacy, and she has pledged herself to her sister states of the South, that their triumphs shall be her triumphs, and their fall her fall—their glory her glory—and their sorrows her sorrows.

She has pledged life and sacred honor, that the Lone Star banner around which cluster so many glorious memories sacred to the cause of civilization and well ordered government shall never be a banner of treason to the Southern Confederacy or her own plighted faith.

Texas can, of course, as other states, act but a subordinate part in the conduct of this war. And yet the line of policy to be pursued by her as a sovereign state, under existing circumstances, may not only be essential to her own liberties, but to the liberties of the Southern Confederacy.

Up to this period in this bloody drama, Texas has discharged her duties full and nobly—even beyond the legal demands made upon her energies and resources.

Whenever danger has been incurred, or glory won upon the field of strife, her sons have poured out their generous blood freely, and won for themselves, their State, and their Common Country, imperishable renown.

But dangers thicken around us, and make still greater demands upon her patriotism and power. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the consequent imperfect correspondence with the states east of the Mississippi River, and with the government at Richmond, has rendered the Trans-Mississippi Department to a very considerable extent self-dependent, not only for Counsels, but for the means of prosecuting the war, and defending itself. The people of Arkansas and Louisiana are flying by thousands with their property to our borders to escape the presence of an insolent and insulting foe; and a large portion of the territory of those states is already within the Federal lines. Under these circumstances, it will be admitted that Texas occupies a large place in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Her territory is vast, her geographical position favorable, her resources great—her credit has been used but to a limited extent, her people have not been driven from her borders—murdered upon her soil, or her property destroyed as has been the case for her sister states.

She will own these advantages—appreciate her grave responsibilities and, rising with the occasion that demands still greater effort, make full preparations to put forth her strength to the best advantage when the occasion shall present itself. The glories of San Jacinto—the horrors of the Alamo, and the tyranny of Mexico, are too fresh to her memory—her sacrifices in this war are too great, and her experience too bitter for her to fail or falter in this, perhaps, the darkest hour of this dark conquest, the spirit of her departed heroes—of Clough, of Dickson, of Burnes, of Carter, of Terry, of Lubbock, and of thousands of others who offered up themselves freely upon the altar of their country cry aloud for vengeance and for still greater sacrifices on the part of the living in the cause for which they fell. A young giantess as she is almost of the forest, with limb unfettered and spirit erect and free, that never stooped to disgrace or tyranny, Texas has not forgotten or forsaken the faith involved in the issues of secession—she owns the presence of a divinity in a wild storm of human passion that rocks this continent and finds the true inter-

pretation of this, as of all great revolutions in human affairs in the mysterious ways of an All-wise and Overruling Providence.

As a matter of course, the conduct of the affairs of the state and its legislation, should have reference, in main, to our condition in a state of war. But we know not how long these clouds shall hang over the land. In the midst of the embarrassments and dangers of war, we should not forget that the essential end of government, and of all struggles for governments, is the protection of society and the securing its welfare physically, morally and mentally. The laws therefore should be upheld and honored and as far as consists with circumstances surrounding the state, rigidly enforced, so as to visit speedy punishment upon the offender against the mandates, and check the wild tendencies to anarchy and violence, resulting from the demoralizing agencies at work in these times of evil. We shall strive in vain upon the field of blood, if in the meantime the bands of society are to be broken asunder—the habit of obedience to law and the authority of government forgotten and abandoned—human life and individual rights left unguarded or exposed to the caprices of the mob, and the matured and youthful mind accustomed and familiarized to the fearful and dreadful scenes which always occur when lawless passions hold their sway. We claim to read in the northern mind a downward course to the dark abyss of confusion, anarchy and hopeless tyranny, which but too often marks the destiny of nations involved in protracted wars, and bloody revolutions. Warned by ruin and misery that seems to overhand their society, and by the instructive voice of history, we should not in these times of excited passions—of jealous apprehensions, and of real dangers—overlook the importance of a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of security lying at the foundation of society and of government, of trusting to the regularly and legally constituted authorities and tribunals, and of laboring zealously, watchful and systematically, and with proper foresight, to make them fully adequate to the punishment and suppression of crime, and to the protection of society from the wicked offender against its peace—its welfare and its life. We should accord our conduct with the spirit of the Constitution and the theories of our government, and make the law a shield to every man, and cause

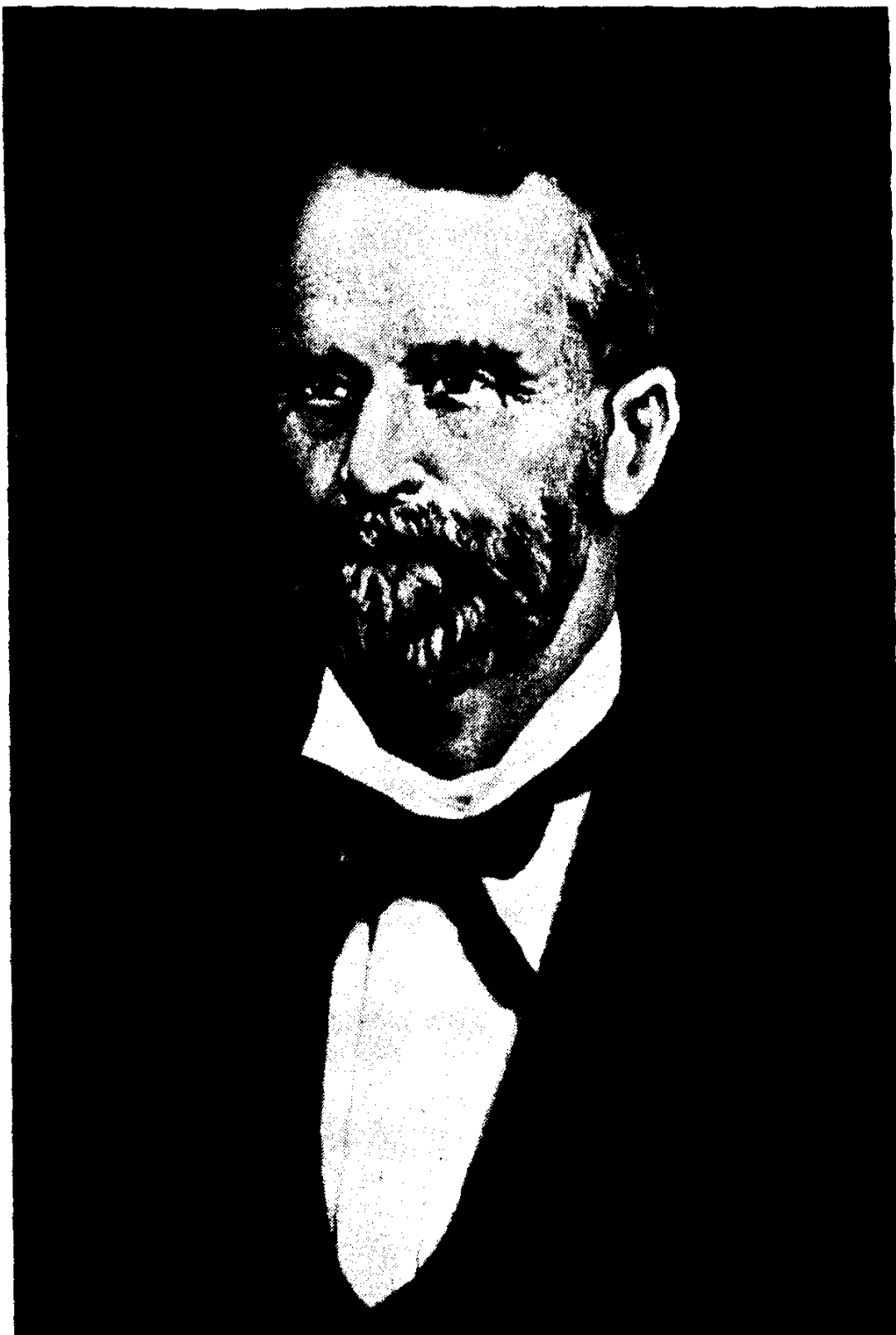
every offender to be punished according to law.

In the midst of this revolution, the education and training of the rising generation appeals with peculiar force to the whole society and to the authorities of government so far as they have control over the subject. We are losing many men by the casualties of war, and many others are absent from home beneath the banner of their country contending with the foe, some of whose sons cannot be educated unless they receive aid from the state through that system which finds its foundation in the Constitution. The lapse of but a few years will introduce the youth of the land upon the stage of active life to act their part in society for good or for evil. Every consideration as to the welfare of society and of government, under our institutions, requires that they should be trained, educated and prepared for the stern and varied duties that lie before them as citizens.

The establishment of manufactories for the leading articles of husbandry and of daily consumption so as to relieve the people from a dependence upon a foreign, irregular, and uncertain and corrupting trade, is a consideration that will be owned by all to be of the highest moment.

The consummation of this desirable end rests mainly with the people, limited and prescribed, as the government is, in its power over the subject. They own the Capital, the labor—the raw material—the most useful metals lie embedded beneath our soil, our geographical position is favorable to the introduction of the necessary machinery. What can be accomplished in this line by association of individuals and of capital, by enterprise and resolution, can only be determined by persevering, systematic effort.

The necessity and the inducements for effort cannot be overrated. It is far better and far more economical, as I conceive, to make Capital yield its profits, not only during the war, but after its close, to make it an enduring monument of a lofty, well-reliant spirit in the people by investing it in permanent and useful manufacturing establishment than to squander it away forever in purchasing goods from nations perhaps indifferent to our fate, or from a foe who is striving by all the appliances of war to subjugate and enslave us. Besides, the uncertain duration of this trade should be impressed upon the public mind. We know not how soon the direction of war may close the trade across



**The presiding officer of the Senate  
Lieutenant-Governor Fletcher S. Stockdale**

Source: Governor Picture File,  
Archives Division,  
Texas State Library.

the Rio Grande, and leave us not only without a market for clothing, but without the machinery necessary to the manufacture of material for them.

It is gratifying to learn that the public mind, to some extent, is being awakened to the importance of this subject and that combinations are here and there being made for developing the mineral resources of the state and for the introduction of machinery for manufacturing purposes. Let the spirit of enterprise be diffused, and let the good work go on until every man, woman and child in Texas, if need be, be clad in homespun or in domestic manufactures, and until every field shall be ploughed with iron from our native ores.

The first act of my introduction into this high and responsible office, is the taking of a solemn oath to discharge its duties according to the Constitution and the laws, established in accordance with its provisions. This oath forbids me to make it the law of my official acts as it is the law not only to the government but to all of its officials. Where its provisions are plain, difficulty is at an end, and wherever sanctioned by time and experience.

I should with the more apprehension take upon myself the administration of the affairs of the state, were I not to be aided through the coordinate branches of the government. I indulge the hope that the officials of the various departments of the government may labor harmoniously and energetically together, with the single purpose of securing the welfare and the highest interests of the state—trusting that the God who has thus far sustained our cause and given victory to our army upon a hundred bloody fields, will vouch-safe His guidance to all those engaged in the administration of the public affairs of the country.

P. Murrah

Honorable F. S. Stockdale, Lieutenant Governor elect, was then sworn in and delivered his inaugural address.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup>The Lieutenant Governor's Inaugural Address as printed in the *Tri-Weekly Telegraph* (Houston), November 16, 1863, read as follows:

Fellow Citizens:—Confined as my duties are to the Presidency of one branch of the Legislative department of the Government, it would seem unnecessary to prolong the ceremony by words of mine; or to add any pledge to that I have just solemnly taken with the highest religious and judicial sanctions, further than to say, that, in proof of my gratitude to the people for the honor conferred upon me, I shall en-

The Senate then retired to their chamber when the Lieutenant Governor, having taken the chair as presiding officer, made a few appropriate remarks. Adjournment was moved and carried until 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Senate Chamber, November 6, 1863  
10 o'clock A. M.

Senate met, prayer by the chaplain, roll called, quorum present. The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

Mr. Moore of Davis presented the memorial of James H. Rodgers asking compensation for certain services. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. Throckmorton offered the following resolution: "**Resolved** that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the propriety of reducing the salaries of all the officers of the state government including the pay of members of the Legislature and report by bill or otherwise." Adopted. Also the following: "**Resolved** that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Judicial Districts in the State and that they report by bill or otherwise." Adopted.

Mr. Moore of Davis offered the following: "**Resolved** that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency and constitutionality of stopping interest on all debts where Confederate money has been tendered in payment and refused." Adopted.

Mr. Guinn offered the following resolution: "**Resolved** that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a bill to repeal the statute of conventional and legal interest and report at as early a day as practicable." Adopted.

Mr. Kinsey introduced a bill to amend the 4th Section of an act regulating the descent and distribution of estates passed March 18, 1848. Read 1st and 2nd times and referred to Judiciary Committee.

The President announced the following standing committees:

Judiciary: Messrs. Harcourt, Chairman; Guinn, Mitchell, Selman, Shepard, Jordan, Ford.

Military Affairs: Messrs. Throckmorton, Chairman;

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deavor to make "all the ends I am at my country's, God's and Truth's."